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HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1917.

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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

HINDENBURG ACCEPTING APPALLING SACRIFICES.

VAIN ATTEMPTS TO RECAPTURE LOST GROUND.

LONDON, April 28.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on April 27, states:—

Since the battle began, reinforcements equaling almost the whole of the original defending force, have been poured in on the German positions. Field-Marshal von Hindenburg is throwing in reserves and accepting the appalling sacrifices in a vain effort to recapture the lost ground. Our adversaries in the Champagne are in no way restricting their bombardment which rages daily in most furious tornadoes of fire and shrapnel. The German attacks on the French positions which the French have maintained, despite the assaults by enormous masses of German infantry this week. It must be remembered that the battles in the Champagne and at Arras form two wings of a single strategical operation on a front which is really continuously active between Lens and Auberville, the French, for the time being, wearing down the German reserves.

HINDENBURG THROWING IN RESERVES.

DETERMINED BRITISH PRESSURE.

LONDON, April 28.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening states:—

On first and third armies were engaged to-day on a front of attack which extended from the Scarpe Valley northwards, to the east of Vimy. The main goal was the Oppy switch line, otherwise the Doucourt-Quenest line, which had been hastily constructed on a northerly extension of the Hindenburg line. The fighting was fiercest between Oppy and Roex where there are numerous traverses, redoubts and machine-gun posts between our and the German positions and was the scene of fluctuating struggles as the determined British pressure met the most desperate counter-attacks.

It is reported that Field-Marshal von Hindenburg was so annoyed at the Vimy defeat that he is now throwing in his reserves and has ordered them to stand regardless of sacrifices. "There was nothing on the Somme to compare with the number and fury of the present counter-attacks, as, for instance, the counter-attack at Gavrelle to-day, which was the fifteenth since the Germans lost the place. Once near Oppy, five waves of Germans advanced, blindly facing an appalling fire, in an attempt to retake the lost positions. An explosive torrent of heavy shells gashed their ranks and the survivors who progressed were met by fieldgun fire and continuous sprays of Maxim rifle bullets, till the counter-attack utterly collapsed. Often the British rifles decided the rout of the Germans, but frequently there were deadly personal grapples in which bayonets were used, but more often the butts of the rifles. The muddy battlefield of last week disappeared and was replaced by clouds of dust obscuring the sunshine of the otherwise blue and golden day.

The British crossed the German line to the west of Oppy and from there to the village in the centre. The fighting went on throughout the day, especially at Greenland Hill, which is a knoll to the south-west of Oppy, overlooking the Scarpe Valley.

LONDON, April 29.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters states that the bitter fighting continued throughout yesterday night and to-day. The Germans are throwing in fresh troops at the vital points as fast as possible which our artillery is gradually subduing. Our machine-gun positions are favourably established in the Scarpe Valley.

Roex was the scene of very bitter fighting owing to its tactical value, the enemy sacrificing men in droves trying to keep it out.

WEARING DOWN THE ENEMY.

LONDON, April 29.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters says that doubtless the German communications will continue to make what capital they can out of the fact that we have not broken through, although none know better than the German High Command how misleading the phase of the battle really is. What we are doing is pressing back the Hun legions upon a front which has so far reached a length of fifty miles, and wearing them down as they go, until the stage must inevitably be reached when their powers of further resistance will be broken.

The complete defeat of the German army can only be accomplished by this process of destruction and the tactics of massed resistance are all hastening our approach to the only end which can glorify the great sacrifice.

THE CAPTURE OF ARLEUX.

BRITISH PROGRESS.

LONDON, April 29.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
Severe fighting, in which we have had the advantage, has been in progress throughout the day from the Scarpe river to the Achille-Vimy road.

We captured Arleux-en-Gohelle and the enemy's positions on over two miles of front, to the north and south of the village. We also progressed to the north-east of Gavrelle and on the western slopes of Greenland Hill, between Gavrelle and Roex, and to the southward of the river.

We also gained ground to the northward of Monchy-le-Freux.

The enemy, in many, violent counter-attacks, with considerable forces, suffered heavily from our artillery and machine-gun fire.

The heavy fighting in the neighbourhood of Roex and Oppy continues.

We captured several hundred prisoners. Four enemy aeroplanes were brought down. Three of ours are missing.

COUNTER-ATTACK BROKEN UP.

LONDON, April 29.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
A strong counter-attack at night on our new positions to the northwards of Arleux-en-Gohelle was broken up.

The fighting continues at places to the north of the Scarpe.

NEARLY 1,000 PRISONERS TAKEN IN A DAY.

LONDON, April 29.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
We captured this morning a trench system to the south of Oppy, on a mile front. There was heavy fighting and a stubborn resistance and also several successful counter-attacks.

We have taken since yesterday morning 876 prisoners.

We brought down three German aeroplanes and three of ours are missing.

(Continued on Page 5.)

The Chinese Mail

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THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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INTIMATIONS

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM
ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

MEETING at the THEATRE on THURSDAY, the 3rd May at 8.30 p.m. to pass the proposed Rules and Regulations (a copy of which can be seen at my Office, 4 Des Vaux Road, Central) and to elect Officers and a Committee, and to transact other business.

The Honorable Mr. F. H. HOLYOAK will take the chair.

A. S. D. COUSLAND
Hon. Secretary pro tem.
Hongkong, April 27, 1917. 1738

CANION INSURANCE OFFICE
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Under-Signed on THURSDAY the 3rd May, 1917, at 10 a.m.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th instant to the 3rd May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 27, 1917. 1883

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings on SATURDAY, the 5th May, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 25th February, 1917, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st April, to the 5th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
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Hongkong, April 17, 1917. 1693

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THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th May, at 10 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd May to the 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
Hongkong, April 28, 1917. 1730

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Sinking Fund account £128,230
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Hongkong, April 27, 1917. 1738

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICES from NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, 12, 1st FLOOR, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (Office lately occupied by the China Fire Insurance Company, Limited).
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Hongkong, April 27, 1917. 1737

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
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THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 1.)

SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

Reuter's Service to the China Mail.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

CONCLUDING PART.

The following complete Mr. Lloyd George's speech at the Guildhall, the opening portions of which were printed in Saturday night's China Mail.

He had also brought practically the whole shipping of the country for the first time under complete control and a requisition that means that the ships of this country are going to be concentrated henceforth upon the essential vital trade of the country. (Cheers). The shipping controller has so concentrated and arranged the traffic that although we are losing heavily in ships and, assuming that we shall still continue to lose at the same rate, in July we shall bring more cargo and tonnage into our ports than in March last. (Cheers).

"THE OLD COUNTRY."

The Germans thought we were done but they did not know the race they were dealing with. When pressure is brought to bear on this old country, it somehow or other wins through and it is going to do it this time. (Cheers). By the means I have mentioned, I have no hesitation, after daily investigating the Government reports, and looking at the whole thing in its worst as well as its best aspects, in saying that if the programme is carried out, which means that if everybody in the country does his duty, the German submarine campaign is beaten. (Cheers).

But the public must stick to rations and farmers and labourers must cultivate the land. Workmen in shipyards and manufacturers must do their best to increase the supply of ships. If we carry out all those things faithfully, we can defy the very worst. (Cheers).

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to say that he dealt at length with this submarine question because it undoubtedly had drawn a great deal of attention, and the figures are alarming, but the Government had published them all because they wanted the public to know that the present Government concealed nothing from the public. Great Britain is a country you don't get the best out of until it knows the worst. (Laughter and Cheers). That is true of any country with grit.

WHAT THE WAR HAS TAUGHT.

Referring to the lessons the war had taught financiers, manufacturers, soldiers and sailors, the Premier continued: This great World convulsion has altered their ideas about trade and pursuits and the future of the country depends upon how much politicians have learned. (Cheers). I have heard politicians who think that when the war is over the same old machinery will be re-established and the same old methods applied. People who don't know politicians think them wild revolutionaries. A wild revolutionary is the most reactionary person in the world. (Laughter and Cheers).

Before the war there were five absolutely independent parties in this country. People are now discovering that none of these had a monopoly of wisdom or was the sole repository of political sagacity. People are realising that there are more things in heaven and earth than in the political philosophy of any of these parties. That is one of the revelations we had seen in the lurid fires of war. When the post-war reconstruction begins I hope, trust and pray that we are not to dive into the pigeon holes of any party for dust-laden precedents and programmes. Let us think out the best methods for ourselves in face of the searching facts, of which we knew nothing before the war.

We are a thousand years older and wiser since the war and the experience of generations has been crowded into just a few winters, and we should be unworthy of the great destiny to which Providence had called this generation if we threw

away all that for the sake of formulas framed before the flood. (Hear, hear). There is no part or sphere of state-manship which there is greater need for revised ideas than our attitude towards the great Commonwealth of Nations known as The British Empire. In the past we treated it as an abstraction—a glorious abstraction—but still an abstraction. The war has shown us all that the Empire is a fact, nay a factor—the most potent factor to-day in the struggle for human liberty.

THE REALITY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

We sent 100,000 men to France in August, 1914. They turned the tide of history. (Cheers). The Dominions and India contributed a million men. That has transformed our ideas regarding the reality and beneficence of the British Empire. (Loud Cheers). The world cannot afford to let it be broken, but the choice must be between immediate concentration and ultimate dissolution. Things cannot remain where they were. If it may be said that the shadowy character of the relations between us and the Dominions and the great territories of the East have produced this real cohesion. That was all very well before they made great sacrifices. They have now established claims to a real partnership.

Henceforth effective consultation must be only on the basis of co-operation. If our action brings them into trouble, as it has, and it costs them millions of precious lives, they must henceforth be consulted before we act. Methods must be carefully considered. A great war is not perhaps the best time for thinking new constitutions, but our counsels and our Empire must be a reality. The Imperial War Cabinet has been a demonstration of the value of this counsel. Our colleagues from the Dominions and India have not taken part in formal conference. They had a real share in our counsels and our decisions and have been a great source of strength and wisdom to our deliberations. (Cheers).

They come here with fresh minds, having viewed the world conflict from different peaks. Minds running in the same course for a long time are apt to get rutty. The weightier the minds, the deeper the rut. You require fresh minds to lift the cart out of the worn furrows, and we have had such minds and have had war decisions of the most reaching character, in which our overseas colleagues assisted us in the great problems regarding submarines, shipping and food, as well as in military decisions. All had been reviewed at the councils in which they participated, but we must do more.

THE REAL VALUE OF EMPIRE.

We have been taught by the war the real value of Empire, and one of the first duties of the statesman of the future will be to take the necessary measures to aid in the development of the stupendous resources we possess. That ought to be our special care and our special pride, as it undoubtedly will be our special security. We want to develop the lands under the flag. (Cheers). If fifty years ago we had directed our minds, power and influence in that direction you would now have had double the population the Dominions at present possess and have diverted emigration to the Dominions instead of to other lands. And you would also have attracted the virile populations of Europe.

PREFERENCE WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

We have decided that in future it is the business of the British and Dominion statesmanship to knit the Empire in closer bonds of interest, trade, commerce, business in general and intercourse in affairs. We considered this problem and decided that in order to develop those enormous territories in the future it is necessary that exceptional encouragement should be given to the products of each part of the Empire. We believe that a system of Preference could be

(Continued on page 5.)

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Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. Z. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
MELBON "HONGKONG."

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

TUESDAY,

the 1st May, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, Double and Single Brass Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood and Brass), Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables, Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crutchery, Glass Wares, Crockery, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Electric Plated Wares, etc., 2 Pianos in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engraving, Pictures, etc., etc.

Also

Tennis Poles and Netting, &c., &c., Oliver and Smith Typewriters, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cots, etc. (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers
Hongkong, April 29, 1917. 1728

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

FRIDAY,

the 4th May, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

Comprising:—

Two Double Brass Bedsteads with Mattresses complete, Sideboards, Dinner Wagon, etc., Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs, &c., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Cots, &c., Miscellaneous Furniture, Pictures, &c., Roll-top Desks, Blackwood Ware, including Cabinets, Wardrobes, Stands, &c., Brass Fenders and Fire Brackets, a few low Porcelains, and Curios, &c., Pantry, Bath Room and Kitchen Utensils, Electric Lamps, Fans, &c., &c., &c.

Also

Typewriters and Pianos.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 24, 1917. 1724

"CHINA MAIL" PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, 5, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong:—

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1891-1903) ... 50
HONGKONG'S "MUSICAL HISTORY" ... 50
NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SCOTCH CHINA (by Rev. G. A. Bumbury, M.A.) ... 50
Part I—Mammals and Birds ... 50
Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes ... 50
THE MISSIONS STRANGERS (History of the Eastern Churches) ... 1.00
CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK (by "Sam-Tai King," translated by E. S. Kitchin) ... 20
SIR ROBERT HART'S "LAND TAX MEMORANDUM" ... 20
WARRIOR BOOKS (for 1917) ... 50

WOMEN AND WAR WORK.

Both in munition factories and on the land women are doing splendid work for Britain, often regardless of themselves.

One young woman of 18 writes:—"I started work on a farm several months ago, but last August began to feel the effects. What with milking, pig-feeding, etc., and being constantly on wet ground, it proved too much for me. I had a fall, aching in my back and legs—sometimes all over my body—and I lost all my energy. I could not eat or sleep properly. I was short tempered and run down. Some friends were unkind enough to say I had become a walking ghost."

Yet now they are all surprised, for after taking a short course of Dr. Williams' pink pills there is a great difference in me. The colour has returned to my cheeks, my appetite has returned, I sleep well, and can do my work without distress. I am very grateful for the good Dr. Williams' pink pills have done me."

This statement of Miss Maude Cavanagh, of The Fields, Northwood, Salop, England, conveys a hint to thousands of women in ill-health to invigorate their blood and strengthen their nerves by beginning Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people without delay.

A free HEALTH GUIDE will be sent to you if you send a post card request to the above address. Obtainable from dealers everywhere, also post free, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.75, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 66 Sachuen Road, Shanghai.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

ALL Electric Trams, Pans, Entrances, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, Steamers, Baths and Sanitary Fixtures, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service

TELEPHONE 373
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"VICTORIA" J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

SILIMPON (SEBATTIE) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COVING HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL trimmed into Bankers at SEBATTIE or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIE or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or Bankers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuku Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents Coving Harbour Coal
Company, Limited. 1027

HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, OR ORDINARY COUGH.
—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply
CURE FOR **ASTHMA**

TANG YUK, DENTIST, successor to the late SIEN YING,
14, D'ARCY STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON YAN, a Chinese graduate turned in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good command of English, and is conversant with the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first class certificate in the Chinese language. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "China Mail" Office of direct to No. 12, Wellington Street, first floor.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 2.)

established not involving the imposition of food burdens. We believe it can be done without that; and of course, with food at its scarcest and dearest, this is not the time to talk of putting additional burdens on food.

But for the purpose of Preference that will not be essential. You can secure that by other means, particularly by taking measures which other lands have taken for improving communication between one part of their Dominions and another. By these means, the products of any one country inside this great Imperial Commonwealth can be brought more freely, more readily, and more economically to the markets of the other. The Empire has infinite resources of wealth in minerals and food products, timber and every commodity useful for man and it is obviously advantageous not merely to a particular country producing these products but to every other part, including the United Kingdom, that these commodities should be developed to the utmost.

This would enrich, strengthen and bind together the Empire as a whole.

IRELAND AND INDIA.

Referring to Ireland, Mr. Lloyd George said the country must be converted from a suspicious, surly and dangerous neighbour to a cheerful and loyal comrade if we are to have a well knit and powerful Empire, and that is "essential for the peace of the world." Ireland is the one menacing prospect on the whole horizon. "If he appealed for a settlement with Ireland it was because he knew from the facts driven into his mind every hour, that in America, Australia and every part, it was regarded as one of the essentials to a speedy victory, therefore he appealed to the patriotism of every man to sink everything for the purpose of solving the problem." (Cheers.) We must concentrate upon defeating the worst enemy we have ever encountered.

In conclusion the Prime Minister referred to the position of India. He said, Germany's greatest disappointment in this war—and she has had many—has been India. She expected sedition, distraction, disaffection and disloyalty, and that the forces of Great Britain would be absorbed upon the task of subduing and suppressing these. "What did she find? Eager and enthusiastic loyalty and help for the Empire, and I think India is entitled to ask that these loyal myriads should feel not as if they are a subject race in the Empire, but a partner of the nation. All these questions require bold statesmanship."

THE PREMIER'S PERORATION.

Timidity, timorousness and faint-heartedness are abhorrent in peace, but they are fatal in war.

Great Britain had faced the problem of war with amazing courage; she must face problems of peace in the same great spirit.

I thank you my Lord Mayor and council of this great city, not merely for the personal honour, but for the encouragement coming from seeing men, who once fought each other, working side by side for the greatest end. May that comradeship endure not merely to a triumphant victory, but until the devastation war has been repaired and the fruits of a glorious victory have been gathered. (Prolonged Cheers.)

A FURTHER SPEECH BY THE PREMIER.

London, April 27.
Speaking again subsequent to the luncheon, Mr. Lloyd George said: "I don't want anyone to feel that things being all right, there is nothing more to do. That is one of the real difficulties of exaggeration, and causes panic. On the contrary, if things are painted in their true colours by saying that we can pull through with an effort, people will say, let somebody else make the effort and I will do the pulling through. Success is assured if everyone does his share. During the war I have side-tracked politics because a great war is like a serious illness when ordinary vocations must be neglected and you must concentrate on meeting the dread enemy eating at your vitals. My experience of the five months I have been Premier is that we have received help from men of every party. Men who put party victory before war victory are very few, nevertheless sometimes you feel that the party is there. I am not going to make an application, but those thinking that all party feeling is so completely submerged that we can sail over the whole ocean with impunity have only got to watch and they will see here a little swirl and there a ragged rock. We will endeavour to avoid them, and we will hug them, but if we find them impeding the nation's navigation there is enough explosive in the temper of this land to blow them up and fetch the cargo safely through." (Cheers.)

GRAVE LABOUR SITUATION IN GERMANY.

London, April 27.
The Press Bureau announces that a wireless message states that von Bethmann-Hollweg sent a letter to the Government in the German Empire in February, emphasising the necessity of uninterrupted labour on war industries. He declared that whoever attacks the brave warriors at the front in the back, would be punished with the full force of the law.

LATVIA.

A Berlin report says that Herr Groener stated in the Reichstag that he would have considered the question of lightening the workman's labours but for the impatient telegram sent to the Leipzig Labour Conference, to Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, making political demands, including the establishment of a Labour Council on the Russian model. Herr Groener said that this was madness, and he concluded by announcing his intention to placate the whole of Germany with a proclamation denouncing the cessation of strikes and intimating that political traitors would be ruthlessly punished.

The Socialist Davidson promised Herr Groener that forcible repression of the workmen's demands would not succeed.

AMSTERDAM, April 27.

A Berlin report states that Herr Groener's proclamation calls the patriotic war workers to act ruthlessly towards agitators. He says: "Who dares to defy Hindenburg's call? He is a scoundrel who strikes."

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND LABOUR DAY.

AMSTERDAM, April 27.
The Independent Socialist Party has passed a resolution inviting the workpeople, on May 1, to demand an eight hour day, world peace and international fraternisation.

The Tagblatt regards it as an invitation to celebrate the day by a strike.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

MARKED AIR ACTIVITY ON THE BATTLE FRONT.

London, April 27.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
Nothing of special interest has occurred on the battle front although there is a marked air activity. Seven German aeroplanes were brought down and six others were driven down. Six of ours are missing.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

A French communiqué reports:—
There was marked reciprocal artillery activity to the north-west of Rheims and in the Champagne, but no infantry actions.
Three German aeroplanes were brought down on April 26, and an additional six were seriously damaged and forced to descend. One of our air squadrons bombed stations and bivouacs in the regions of Ribemont and Crecy sur Terre.

UNPRECEDENTED ARTILLERY.

London, April 27.
Mr. Kellaway, one of the Parliamentary secretaries to the Ministry of Munitions, mentioned in the House of Commons that the heavy shells fired during the first week of the Arras offensive were nearly double the number fired in the first week on the Somme offensive, while in the second week, six and a half times the number of shells were fired in excess of the number fired during the corresponding week on the Somme. This is unprecedented in the whole war.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY BILL.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S PROPOSED VOLUNTEER FORCE.

WASHINGTON, April 27.
The House of Representatives is debating the Army Bill. It defeated an amendment to authorise Colonel Roosevelt to raise a volunteer force or France by 170 votes to 100.

RUSSIAN GENERALS REPLACED.

Petrograd, April 27.
Following M. Guchkov's visit to the south-western front, 23 Generals, including divisional commanders, have been replaced.

SHELL EXPLODES IN A MUNITION FACTORY.

London, April 27.
The Press Bureau announces that a six-inch shell exploded in a munitions works in Scotland, injuring a man and eleven women. Three of the latter succumbed to their injuries. There was no material damage done.

THE RAMSGATE BOMBARDMENT.

HEAVIEST EXPERIENCED.

London, April 27.
The bombardment of Ramsgate was the heaviest experienced there. It opened at 2.15 with a brilliant display of starshells illuminating the whole town and neighbourhood. At least 100 shells fell into the town in six minutes. A man and a woman were killed in their beds, and a horse was killed in a village two miles from the sea.

H.M.S. TRIUMPH AND USK.

CLAIM FOR PRIZE MONEY.

London, April 28.
The Prize Court has reserved judgment in the claim of the Commanders of H.M.S. Triumph and H.M.S. Usk for £6,000 as bounty in connection with the sinking of seven enemy ships at Tsingtau. The Crown contended that the co-operation of the naval and military forces destroyed the navy's title to bounty.

INDIA AFTER THE WAR.

London, April 28.
Presiding at the annual meeting of the Colonial Institute, Sir Charles Lucas emphasised the need for developing the Indian side of the Institute, since India would be greater than ever after the war.

LIGHTS ON LIFE IN GERMANY.

A prominent American business man who recently arrived in Paris from the eastern part of Germany told a New York Herald correspondent that where he was the effects of the war were varied. "Some things were scarce in that locality and some things were quite plentiful," he said. Asked to explain further, he replied as follows: "Soup was very scarce where he was living and the results were something to be remembered for a lifetime. Bathing seemed to have been abandoned as too great a luxury, and the consequent skin was something that baffled description. In the towns of the town—a place of between three and four hundred thousand inhabitants—the windows had to be wide open to make travelling possible."

Coal was scarce and exceedingly difficult to obtain, not on account of the absence of coal itself but of the means to transport it from the mines to the consumer. The railway carriages are used for military transport, and it is with the utmost difficulty that any coal can be obtained, and then it is doled out in microscopic quantities. I saw people standing in line for hours at a time and during a cold snap three babies died in their mothers' arms from exposure to the cold.

Only half a pound of meat was allowed per person per week. This did not include sausage and grease and poultry of all kinds and game and fish—all of which were very plentiful. Asked about the German army, he said that in the east things were different from the western front, as from his personal experience, he could testify to the excellent condition of the troops in that part of Germany. The idea seemed to be that they were going to win the war and that if beaten they would begin again. Asked how the Germans could begin again if they were hopelessly routed by the Allies, he replied that the ruling classes in that part of Germany were not in the trenches yet. These classes would endeavour to perpetuate the military ambitions of Germany, unless they were absolutely wiped out in some way or rendered harmless.

CABINET MINISTER AND AN ALLEGED "QUACK."

Mr. John Hodge, the Labour Minister, while getting out of a hansom cab, displaced his knee cartilage, was successfully operated on by Mr. Barker, the well-known bone-setter. Though he was unable to assist to leave his house since the accident, a week previously, Mr. Hodge walked immediately after the operation, and Mr. Barker anticipated that the Labour Minister would be able to resume his duties in a day or two. "Mr. Barker's skill and the failure of the 'X-ray' Office to utilize his services have been the subject of questions in Parliament recently."

INTIMATIONS

OYAGER SING'S MOTOR CAR GARAGE.

BEST CARS ON HIRE AT LOWEST PRICES.

89, Haiphong Road, Kowloon.

TELEPHONE NO. 307 K.

1917

A Double Safeguard.

When buying Worcestershire Sauce, always look for the signature in White

Lea & Perrins

on the Red label, and see also that the name LEA & PERRINS is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such an extent that these precautions are necessary, in order to make sure that you are being supplied with the original and genuine Worcestershire and not one of its many imitations.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE.

REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headaches, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Pains, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

PROHIBITED FINERY.

DRAPESTOCKS HEAVIER THAN EVER BEFORE.

London wholesalers have met to consider the prohibition of textile imports, and the whole tone of the meeting was one of loyal support for the Government in any action they might deem necessary to win the war. A small committee to act as an intermediary between the Import Restrictions Department and the trade has been appointed. The public need have no fear that there will be any immediate shortage in the supplies of any of the prohibited textiles. Stocks in the warehouses and shops are much heavier than they have ever been. Further, the view generally held is that supplies will not altogether be prohibited, but that certain quantities will be allowed to come over under license. —Daily Chronicle.

CHLOROPORMED TIGER.

A DELICATE OPERATION AT THE "ZOO."

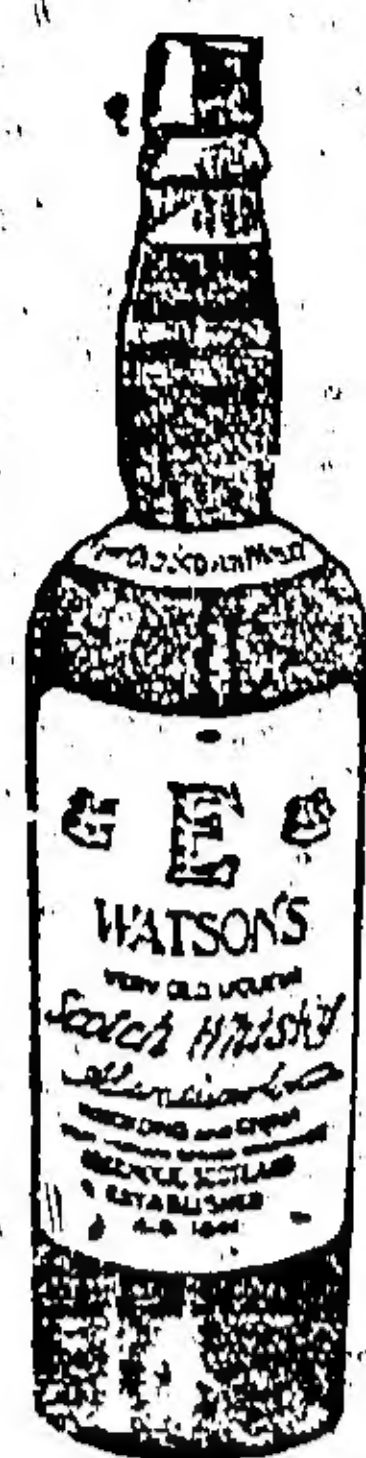
The big Siberian tiger at the "Zoo" was lately operated on for an ingrowing toe nail. He was put under an anaesthetic for the purpose. A large and strong box with a sliding door was backed to his den. This is the anaesthetising chamber, and, tempted with a piece of meat, the animal was soon ensnared in the view of the veterinary surgeon watching the tiger meanwhile through a glass in the top. When he fell over the door was raised a little, the afflicted foot drawn out, and the operation performed with ease.

MARTIN'S APOL'STOL PILLS
FOR
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BLOOD.
MARTIN'S APOL'STOL PILLS

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS, SILK MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in
NEW YORK
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.
Branches:—
CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
YOKOHAMA,
BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE: Kowloon, BOMBAY, HONGKONG.



WATSON'S THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT
QUALITY, NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE No. 626.

To-day's Advertisements

WANTED.

LADY STENOGRAPHER and
TYPIST State-School previous
experience. Preference will be given to
applicants with a knowledge of French.
Apply—
Box 407.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1744

NOTICE.

WE have from this day OPENED
our OFFICES at New York, San
Francisco, and Hongkong, under the
firm name of KARANJI & COMPANY.
Our local office is situated at No. 2,
Cantonment Road.
KARANJI & COMPANY.
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1745

**UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LTD.**

NOTICE.

FROM This Date and during the
absence of the undersigned from the
Colon, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will
perform the duties of the General
Manager of the Society.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1746

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date and during the
absence of the undersigned from the
Colon, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will
perform the duties of the General
Manager of the Company.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1750

**BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE
CO. LTD.**

NOTICE.

FROM This Date and during the
absence of the undersigned from the
Colon, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will
perform the duties of the General
Manager of the Company.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1761

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

10 a.m.—Exhibition of War Work by
Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.
3.45 p.m.—Sanitary Board Meeting.

General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, May 2:
Meeting of the R.E. Overseas Club.
THURSDAY, May 3:
Noon.—Canton Insurance Office's
Meeting.
5.30 p.m.—Meeting of the Con-
stitutional Reform Association of
Hongkong.
FRIDAY, May 4:
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household
Furniture, etc., at Messrs.
Hughes and Hough's.
SATURDAY, May 5:
Noon.—Hongkong Electric Co.'s
Meeting.
SUNDAY, May 6:
Accession of King George (1910).
WEDNESDAY, May 9:
Proclamation of King George V.
10.45 a.m.—Full Moon.
Noon.—Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.'s
Meeting.

SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.

THE same of Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy is world wide. It is good
for the deep seated cough of the adult
or the croup and whooping cough of the
children. The same bottle serves the
whole family. For sale by all Chemists
and Storekeepers.

when the bitter fighting on the
western front is demanding the utmost
concentration of all available forces
there. The knowledge that the
authorities are prepared to cope with
the expected trouble may lead
to a change of plans on the part
of the Labour organizations, but
the trouble is there, like bubbling
lava, and the repressive action taken
by the authorities is likely to make
the eruption only more certain.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Dr. and Mrs. Stedman left today
for the North on a two months' trip.

The Police have recovered a gold
finger ring bearing the inscription
'Your Davil' on the inside. The
owner should apply to Mr. King,
Assistant Superintendent of Police.

A Chinese manager of a saw mill
has reported to the Police that between
midnight and two o'clock this morning,
someone broke open the back door of his
residence at No. 72 Queen's Road
Central and stole money and jewellery,
to the total value of \$3,013.

The cases of communicable disease
reported in the Colony last week were:
Bubonic plague, one case (Chinese);
which proved fatal. Diphtheria, 5 cases
with 2 deaths (1 Indian and the rest
Chinese); and enteric fever, 3 cases with
one death (all Chinese).

The death has occurred of Mr.
Robert P. Porter, a well known mem-
ber of The Times staff. He was the
author of numerous books, including
'The Full Recognition of Japan' (1911).
He was completing a short history of
Japan for the Oxford University Press
at the time of his death.

In the Summary Court this morn-
ing, before Sir William Rees Davies,
Chief Justice, Yuen Kut, trading as The
Yuen Chai Kee Firm, claimed from The
Yuen Fat Cheung Firm (Yue Yip Sang
and Yee Shiu partners thereof) the sum
of \$1,118.25, being the amount due for
goods sold and delivered. The plaintiff
waived the amount of \$118.25 in
order to bring this action within the
summary jurisdiction of the Court.
Mr. E. Davidson appeared for the
plaintiff and the defendant was not
represented. Owing to the non-atten-
dance of the plaintiff, the Court was
adjourned, but the case subsequently
came before His Lordship in Chambers.
His Lordship found for the plaintiff.

'Old Moore' is still among the
prophets of modern times, but faith in
him is shaken by the following predic-
tion for the month of April:—'We
may be somewhat disturbed towards
the end of the month by cables from
abroad containing much alarming news
from one of the British settlements in
China. For some time past there has
been considerable unrest among the
British portion of the residents there,
strange rumours have been set afoot,
whilst warnings and signs have been
placed upon the dwellings of the well-
to-do classes. The Government have
the matter in hand, and it is not unlikely
a gunboat or two will appear upon the
scene.'

A ROBBERY IN KO SHING STREET.

A shop coolie, employed at No. 53
Queen's Road West, has reported to the
Police that at about 6 p.m. on the 28th
instant, whilst passing No. 4, Ko Shing
street, on his way to a shop in West
Point, he was set upon by three men
who assaulted him and robbed him of
\$2,000 in bank notes, which had been
entrusted to him by his master. It was
found necessary to remove the un-
fortunate shop coolie to the Government
Civil Hospital and seven men have been
arrested on suspicion.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

3.30 p.m.
Doughsies 85 sellers
Indo Def. 123 sellers
China Sugars 113 buyers
Langkats 174 buyers
Kung Yies 144 sellers
Shanghai Cottons 190 buyers
Yangtzepecos 5.70 sellers

A PARENT'S DUTY.

YOUR boy is always getting scratched
or cut or bruised. Because these
wounds have healed all right is no sign
they always will. Get a bottle of
Chamberlain's Pain Balm and see that
every injury is cared for immediately.
You can get nothing better, and blood
poison is too dangerous a disease to risk
for sale by all Chemists and Store-
keepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

THE OLD EXCUSE.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning,
a Chinese woman, arrested in Connaught
Road Central, was charged with the
unlawful possession of 24 tael of
prepared opium other than Government
opium.

The defendant gave the old excuse
that she was merely employed to carry
the opium and His Worship imposed a
fine of \$1,500 with the alternative of
six months' hard labour.

A LATE HUSBAND.

A boatwoman was charged before Mr
Wood this morning with the unlawful
possession of 110 tael of prepared
opium other than Government opium.

Mr. Grist who appeared as solicitor
for the defendant, applied for a remand,
explaining to the magistrate that a
friend of his client's husband had
brought the opium aboard the defend-
ant's junk and, therefore, he (Mr. Grist)
wished to find the husband, in order to
trace the friend.

Inspector Gordon: Your worship, the
defendant informed me that her husband
was dead.

Mr. Grist: Oh! well, in that case
I'll have to employ other means of
locating the friend of my client's late
husband.

His worship granted Mr. Grist's
application and adjourned the case until
next Friday.

SHOES WITH FALSE HEELS.

A Chinese seaman, arrested at the
Leung Wing Wharf yesterday, was
charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this
morning with the unlawful possession
of four tael of prepared opium other
than Government opium.

Revenue Officer Clark produced the
defendant's shoes and showed the
magistrate where the heels had been
hollowed out and covered with a false
sole. He (Revenue Officer) Clarke
then explained that the opium was
discovered concealed in the hollow heels.
The defendant pleaded guilty to the
charge and was fined \$400, or in default
of payment, sentenced to three months'
hard labour.

A FIGHT BETWEEN TWO GUILDS.

As the result of a fight between the
respective members of two rattan guilds,
which occurred in Queen's Road Central
yesterday, a Chinese rattan worker was
arrested on the charge of assault and
brought before Mr. Wood this morning.

Inspector O'Sullivan stated that the
defendant was caught running away
from the scene of the fight with an iron
bar in his hand and it was alleged that he
stabbed the complainant, a resident of
No. 363 Queen's Road West, who had
to be taken to the Government Civil
Hospital.

A VIOLENT JAPANESE.

Yoichi Kakehashi, a Japanese hawker,
residing at No. 1 Mullory street, was
before Mr. Wood this morning charged
firmly with being drunk and disorderly
in Vanehall, and secondly with assault-
ing an Indian constable (P.C. B393)
while the latter was engaged in the
execution of his duty.

Inspector Sin stated that even after
the defendant had been taken into
custody he continued to put up a violent
resistance.

'He acted wildly' added Sergeant
McWalter. 'When he was brought
into No. 2 Police Station he tried to
clean out the Police Station.'

The defendant admitted that he was
under the influence of liquor at the time
of his arrest and said that he could not
remember what had happened.
His Worship sentenced the defendant
to two months' hard labour, and ordered
that he pay \$1.50 compensation to
police constable B393 for having damag-
ed the policeman's uniform and broken
his whistle chain.

ANOTHER SEQUEL TO THE RECENT RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The station master of Sha-Tin Rail-
way Station was summoned before Mr.
Wood this morning and fined one dollar
for failing to immediately notify the
Police, subsequent to the accident which
recently occurred on the Kowloon-
Canton Railway near Sha-Tin.

It will be remembered that the
disaster resulted in the injury of a
number of coolies, two of whom died of
their injuries at the Government Civil
Hospital.

The Captain Superintendent of Police
(the Hon. Mr. Mac Messer), who appear-
ed in Court this morning to prosecute the
defendant, stated that had the Police
been immediately notified of the accident,
medical aid would have arrived on the
scene of the disaster fully two hours
sooner than it did arrive, and according
to the doctors in charge of the injured
coolies, this difference of time might
have saved the lives of the two
deceased.

Mr. Messer added that it was hoped
that this prosecution would cause it to
be understood that in the event of an
accident, the very first thing to be done
was to immediately notify the nearest
Police Station.

A DISABLED SHIP IN THE CHINA SEA.

THE "TUNGSHING'S" EXPERIENCES.

The s.s. *Tungshing* Captain La
F. Hussey, one of the Indo-
China steamers, had an unpleas-
ant experience on her last trip
down to Saigon. Two days out from
Hongkong the tail end of her shaft
broke. A son anchor was construct-
ed, but broke soon after being put
out and the ship drifted away from
the usual steamer tracks in the
direction of Hainan which was about
fifty miles away. Volunteers to man
a life boat for the purpose of reach-
ing Hainan to summon assistance
were called for, and Mr. Short (Chief
Officer), Mr. Jackson (third engineer)
and six Chinese manned the boat
and put off from the ship. This was
on the 25th March. The following
day the swell increased and the ship
rolled to such an extent that deck
cargo had to be jettisoned. There
was great relief on board when later
a steamer's lights were observed.
Distress signals were made, but to
the dismay of those on board the
Tungshing, no notice was taken of
them by the passing steamer. Some
hours later another steamer was
observed coming from the south and
she was asked by signal to take the
disabled steamer in tow, but she
replied that she could not take the
tow, being short of coal. The *Tung-
shing* signalled that she could bunker
her but the vessel passed on, saying
that she would report at Hongkong.

Two days later the *Tungshing* passed
about two or three miles off, but took
no notice of the *Tungshing's* distress
signals.

Later they succeeded in attracting
the attention of the steamer *Chefoo*,
bound to Saigon, and this steamer
stood by till daylight. On account
of the high sea rolling she was afraid,
however, at first to undertake the
tow, but ultimately decided to make
the attempt, and she successfully
towed the *Tungshing* to Pilot Bay
where both ships anchored, and
cables were sent to Saigon for a tow-
boat to take the ship up the river.

The *Tungshing*, which left Hong-
kong on March 23rd reached Saigon
on April 4th.

There were about 120 Chinese
passengers and two saloon passengers
on board, and the ship carried about
100 tons of cargo. One of the saloon
passengers happened to be a ship's
officer, Mr. Berg Petersen, second
officer of the *Dugfin*, and he readily
volunteered his help.

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

EXHIBITION AT THE CITY HALL TO-MORROW.

To-morrow, from 10 a.m. until
6 p.m., there will be an exhibition
at the City Hall an interesting col-
lection of specimens of the war work
which is being done by the many
ladies' organisations in the Colony
affiliated with the Queen Mary's
Needlework Guild.

There is great variety in the work
and the exhibition will interest men
and women alike. On separate
tables the work of about a dozen
different organisations will be dis-
played. In one room there are
hospital requisites of many kinds
made by the Catholic Women's
League and the organisations work-
ing at the Helena May Institute,
Peak Club and U.S.R.C.; in the
principal room there is a great variety
of work done from the following
organisations:—City Hall, Wesleyan
Church, Naval Dockyard, Union
Church, Italian Convent, Unity
Working Party, the 'Little Bit'
Party and Chinese Ladies' Work
Party. Most of the work is intended
for disabled soldiers and sailors, but
the 'Unity' Stall provides a very
miscellaneous assortment of gar-
ments for men, women and children
who have been rendered destitute
by the war. These garments are
made by the working party from old
clothes sent to them, and we are
asked to say that such gifts for this
purpose will be gladly received.
They may be sent to Mr. J. R.
Capell, c/o Messrs. A. S. Watson
& Co.

Features at the Union Church stall
are socks and other things excellently
knitted by a 'boy' in the employ
of Mrs. Milroy.

Two cases of work may be seen
in another room packed ready for
despatch. It may be mentioned that
all the washing is generously done
by the Steam Laundry Co. free of
charge.

There will be no charge for admis-
sion but tea and refreshments may
be had at the nominal charge of 20
cents. The Dairy Farm has very
generously given milk, butter and
ham for sandwiches.

There are one or two things to be
raffled, including an embroidered
picture by Mrs. Skelton, and a gold
bracelet and travelling clock present-
ed by the Chinese Ladies' Work
Party.

SPORT

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

CLOSING CRUISE.

Far from ideal weather favoured
the closing cruise of the Yacht Club's
season on Saturday afternoon. There
was plenty of breeze but there were
also heavy downpours of rain and the
competitors got well drenched.

There were three events for yachts
sailed by ladies, for prizes offered by
E. E. The Governor who is Patron of the Club.

Dione, sailed by Miss Iris and
Miss Dione May won the race in the
Handicap Class, *Bella*, sailed by Miss
Denison being second. The winner's
time was 4h. 5m. 43sec. The second
boat's time was 4h. 5m. 43sec. (cor-
rected time, 4h. 8m. 45sec.).

In the One Design Class the race
was won by *Daphne*, sailed by Mr.
and Mrs. Stoneham. Time: 4h.
31m. 48sec. The second place was
secured by *Bonita*, sailed by Miss
Main. Time: 4h. 34m. 53sec.

The Heyward Hays and Gael
Class race was won by *Lybeth*
(sloop), sailed by Mrs. Sandeman;
and the second prize went to *Dawn*,
sailed by Mrs. Petley. The winner's
time was 4h. 47m. 11sec., the second
boat 4h. 51m. 8sec. (corrected time:
4h. 53m. 20sec.).

The Commodore of the Club (the
Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.) in
asking Lady May to distribute the
prizes, said the Club had had a fairly
successful season, and he took advan-
tage of the occasion to congratulate
the winners of prizes and to thank
Mr. D. K. Blair, the Hon. Secre-
tary of Sailing Committee, for the
valuable services he had rendered
during the season, and also Mr. T.
Loughlin, the Hon. Treasurer of the
Club.

The following prizes were pre-
sented:—

Championship prizes:—Cruiser
class, Chinese rig, 1st, *Dunthill II*,
Messrs. Denison and Crisp; Cruiser
class, English rig, 1st, *Irene*, Mr.
E. Sutherland; Handicap class, 1st,
Bella, Messrs. G. Potts and P. C.
Potts; Handicap class, 2nd,
Dione, Misses Phoebe and Iris May;
One Design class, 1st, *Daphne*, Mr.
F. N. Smyth; Heyward Hays and
Gael class, 1st, *Lybeth*, Comdr.
Sandeman, R.N.

Other prizes:—Rolla prize, *Dione*,
Misses Phoebe and Iris May; Com-
modore's Sandeman's prize, *Dione*,
Miss Iris May; Lyeth prize, *Dawn*,
Mr. E. M. Sleight; Dupine prize,
Bonita, Mr. N. Croucher; Com-
modore's Cup, Cruiser class, *Irene*,
Mr. R. Sutherland; Commodore's
Cup Racing Yachts *Bella*, Messrs.
G. Potts and P. C. Potts; The
'Unprovided Pot' (1916), *Bella*,
Mr. P. C. Potts.

Lady May, after distributing the
prizes was presented by little Diana
Arthur with a lovely bouquet of
flowers in a silver holder, and Mr.
A. Denison, in a brief speech, cor-
dially thanked Lady May for pre-
sented the prizes, and also expressed
the thanks of the Club to those who
had given prizes for competition.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Owing to the unsuitable weather con-
ditions, the exhibition match between
the Royal Engineers and 'The Rest',
which was to have been played last
Saturday, was postponed, and will be
played on Saturday next at 5 p.m.
The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak has again
kindly consented to be present and will
present the Cup and medals to the Royal
Engineers' team who are the winners of
the Hongkong League, after the con-
clusion of the game.

THE BRIBERY SCANDAL AT PEKING.

BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF DR. OHEN CHIN-TAO.

Under this heading the *Peking Gazette*
of April 21st says:—

'Dr. Chen Chin-tao (late Minister of
Finance) is being subjected to the most
ignominious treatment at the hands of
the Authorities. He was arrested on
Thursday in pursuance of the Mandate
arresting his dismissal and immediately
brought up before the Local Pro-
curatorate for preliminary examination.
An effort was then made to secure his
release on bail which failed, owing to
the refusal of the Judge of the Local
Procuratorate, who—according to the
Peking Daily News—has 'received strict
instructions from those above him in the
matter.' By one—not even members of
his family—is allowed to see him even
in connection with the case, his private
affairs, or official business. The Vice-
Minister of Finance who is now in
charge of the affairs of the Ministry as
well as Mr. Hsu En-yuan, Governor of
the Bank of China, called to see him but
were refused admittance to the room in
which he is incarcerated.
'We say that this outrageous treat-
ment of Dr. Chen-tao is a scandal and a
crime. No civilized government would
be guilty of it.'

MILITARY CONFERENCE APPROVES WAR WITH GERMANY.

PEKING, April 30.
The policy of declaring war on Ger-
many has been unanimously approved
by the Military Conference.
The matter now awaits approval by
parliament.

DR. GILBERT REID ARRESTED.

PEKING, April 30.
Dr. Gilbert Reid was arrested in
Peking on the April 23 by a Marshall
from the American Consulate at
Tientsin, on a charge of libel against
President Wilson.

He will be subjected to a preliminary
hearing in Tientsin before being sent
to Shanghai for trial.
[Dr. Gilbert Reid has been conducting
a newspaper called the *Pest*, which ap-
pears to be run in German interests.—E.]

THE NEW MINISTER OF FINANCE.

PEKING, April 30.
The nomination of Li King Hsi as
Minister of Finance has been passed by
the Lower House by 260 votes to 172,
after a heated debate.

THE LATE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

PEKING, April 30.
At the request of relatives of Dr.
Chan Kam To, the Minister of Justice,
instructed the local Court to release
Chan Kam To from detention, on the
ground that it was not essential to
further detain him.
The Court, however, has ignored this
order, thus asserting its independence
in the case.

ANOTHER CHINESE BANK FOR HONGKONG.

PEKING, April 30.
It has been decided to establish a
branch of the Bank of China in Hong-
kong.

SHUM CHUN HSUN.

PEKING, April 30.
Owing to the opposition raised, Shun
Chan Hsun will not be appointed Tak-
wan of Szechuen.

THE CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

NEW LINER PURCHASED.

According to telegraphic advice
received from the Head Office of the
China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd., in San
Francisco, that Company has purchased
the steamer *Congress* from the Pacific
Coast Steamship Co. When placed on
the run this vessel will represent an
outlay of \$1,000,000—gold.

The *Congress* is a steel twin screw
steamer of American Registry built
by the New York Ship Building
Company of Camden, New Jersey, in
1913. She is an oil-burning steamer,
fully equipped with wireless telegraphy,
submarine signal apparatus, and etc.
Her gross tonnage is 7,895 tons, net
4,912. She is 424 ft. long and 55 ft.
beam, and has accommodation for 120
1st cabin, 100 second and 500 steerage
passengers.

She is at present undergoing a com-
plete overhaul in preparation for the
Trans-Pacific trade, and it is expected
that she will be in service about the 1st
of November of this year.

SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE.

THE FINAL PERFORMANCE.

There were nearly as many people
present to witness the last performance
of the Scenes from Shakespeare as there
were on the first occasion, practically
every seat in the Theatre being occupied.
It could not be said that any
noticeable improvement characterised
Saturday night's performance since the
first presentation hardly left room for
that, with the exception, perhaps, that
one or two players who were inclined to
be a trifle nervous on the first night had
become used to their surroundings, and
the various scenes were gone through
in quite professional style.

Mr. Sinclair as Hamlet, again distinguished
himself by his masterly rendering of
what is, perhaps, the most difficult
character to impersonate in the whole
of Shakespeare's works.
The players have every reason to
congratulate themselves, for the
production undoubtedly ranks with the
finest local amateurs have produced.

A Flag Day story. A friend, calling
on a Scotch friend of three partners about
lunch time, found only two at home. 'Are
you coming out to lunch?' he asked.
'No, not yet.' 'But it is your usual
time, isn't it?' 'Ah, yes, but we can-
not just yet.' 'Is not Duncan?' 'The
flag is not yet.' 'This is a Flag Day story.
These things do not happen in Hong-
kong.'

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE GREAT BATTLE.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

London, April 28.
A Paris communique reports:—
There has been an intermittent artillery duel on most of the front. At times it was violent in the Alsace region. We progressed in the Ostel region and at Chemin-des-Dames, taking prisoners.

Everywhere else it is quiet.
Two German aeroplanes were brought down and six others were forced to land damaged on April 27.

London, April 29.
A French communique reports:—
There were isolated operations in the regions to the north and south of Courcy and to the north-west of Rheims. We took 150 prisoners and appreciably enlarged our positions.

There was a somewhat lively artillery duel in the Champagne, between Prunay and Auberville. Our detachments penetrated as far as the enemy's second line. At several points in upper Alsace, lively shelling ended to our advantage and cost the Germans severe losses. We brought back some prisoners.

GERMAN REPORTS.

London, April 28.
A German official message, transmitted by wireless, reports:—

On the battlefield at Arras to-day, the British, for the third time, failed completely in their attempt to break through the German lines. Strong attacks on a thirty kilometre front on both banks of the Scarpe failed.

London, April 29.
A German official message, transmitted by wireless, reports:—

The enemy's principal thrust to the north of the Scarpe yesterday, was against the positions between Achilleville and Roux where the battle was most violent. The British forced their way into Achilleville and Oppy and positions near Grayville and Roux. We remained in a hand-to-hand struggle, the former positions, with the exception of Achilleville. A desperate battle also took place to the south of the Scarpe, lowland, where the British attacks failed heavily.

CONSCRIPTION IN UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 29.
The House of Representatives and the Senate have passed the Conscription Bill by 397 votes to 24, and 81 votes to 8 respectively.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S INFANTRY.

SENATE ADOPTS THE AMENDMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 29.
The Senate has adopted the amendment to the Conscription Bill authorizing Colonel Roosevelt to raise four infantry divisions for service in France.

MARSHAL JOFFRE'S ADVICE TO AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, April 29.
General Joffre has addressed a statement to the American people in which he impresses the need of an American army for France. The essential thing is an efficient unit to be sent as swiftly as possible without waiting to raise an army of half a million. Americans in the French army needed for training the American forces, might return to the United States.

FIGHTING IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

London, April 29.
A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, reports:—We recaptured the heights lost yesterday in the direction of Erzingan. Turkish attempts to attack near Tekapinari, to the westward of Belmer, were repelled.

GERMAN SEAPLANES ON THE DANUBE.

London, April 29.
A Berlin official despatch states that German seaplanes, on April 26, bombed the port of Sulina on the Danube, causing serious fires in the harbour and on lighters. The machines returned safely despite violent anti-aircraft gun fire.

HORSE RACING FIXTURES CANCELLED.

London, April 29.
All horse racing fixtures, after May 4, have been cancelled in accordance with the Government's request.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

London, April 29.
At an Empire Press luncheon, Sir James Meston said that there was a time when it was thought that India had done less than she ought to have done. The reason India did not do more was that she was not told what to do. If India had known the position she would have done a great deal more with her resources of treasure, and in other ways. The whole of India was anxious to help. (Cheers.) India only wanted the lead to mobilise her great resources and place them unstintingly at the service of the Empire.

Sir James Meston dwelt on the courtesy of Mr. Chamberlain in assisting in the work of India's representatives to the Imperial Conference.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT OFFENSIVE.

A FORTNIGHT'S CAPTURES BY THE FRENCH.

PARIS, April 28.
A French communique states:—
There was a fairly great artillery duel in the Champagne.
Our machine-gun fire smashed up a German attack which was preceded by a violent bombardment east of Auberville.
Since the 16th inst. we have captured:—
Heavy and field guns..... 175
Machine guns..... 412
Trench mortars..... 119
Prisoners..... 20,760

BRITISH CAPTURE ARLEUX.

A TRULY HOMERIC BATTLE.

London, April 28.
Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters reports that the British are attacking with magnificent ardour. They have occupied Arleux, and forced their way through half the village of Oppy.
The fighting is most bitter and of the fiercest nature. Counter-attacks are everywhere developing and the battle is becoming truly Homeric.

BRITISH MAKE GOOD PROGRESS.

London, April 28.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We attacked this morning on a front several miles northwards of the River Scarpe.
Our troops are meeting with considerable opposition, but are making good progress. Fighting continues.

ENORMOUS ENEMY LOSSES.

Paris, April 28.
A French Correspondent at the British Front gives figures showing the enormous German losses.
Most of the enemy units lost twenty per cent. of their effectives in the preliminary bombardments alone.
Altogether twelve Divisions were sent to the rear crippled.

TERRIBLE DAYS.

London, April 28.
"These are the terrible days for which we have been nearly three years preparing." Thus Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters sums up the battle. He adds:—"There is grim satisfaction that we are forcing a devastating battle upon the enemy. Hindenburg has now no choice but to see he cannot withdraw his shaken masses faster than we can press them. We have now called the tune and the Germans must dance to it. The New Army glories in this, feeling that it is answering the talk of an inconclusive peace. The German casualties are tremendous."

GERMAN REPORTS.

London, April 28.
A German official report transmitted by wireless states:—On both banks of the Scarpe the enemy continued their strong bombardment.
Several British attacks at Monchy yesterday at noon broke down with heavy losses.
The artillery battle between Loos and St. Quentin increased this morning to extreme violence.
The infantry battle recommenced afterwards along the whole front.
Three enemy aeroplanes and two balloons were brought down.

THE BRITISH FOOD QUESTION.

London, April 27.
The newspapers regard the food menace as most serious and publish appeals, including one from the Lord Mayor, for the most rigid economy and self-denial. They state the public would better realise the gravity of the situation if the figures of tonnage and cargoes were published.
The Times says it is understood that the Government sees no alternative to compulsory rationing.
The Controller's Department is already printing food tickets. Rationing will practically cease after next week in order to economise oats.
The Daily Mail says the country will accept no excuses if the Admiralty continues to permit the command of the sea to pass into the hands of the U. Boat.
The Daily Express says the Admiralty must tackle the problem of preventing submarines from leaving their holes by laying improved mines.

THE BALKANS.

THE GREAT DIFFICULTIES OF THE ALLIED ADVANCE.

London, April 28.
The description of the opening of the British offensive in the Balkans from Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters shows the extraordinary strength of the position which was not capable of being held, as mentioned, on the 25th inst. This consists of a series of hills and ridges, intersected by deep ravines and tortuous watercourses, the hills culminating in a giant rugged crest known as "The Dub" or "Five Pips," towering like a sinister spirit keeping a watchful eye on every part of our position. Apart from the natural advantages of this rocky mass it is protected by three distinct lines of defence running east and west, following the course of the deepest and rockiest ravine. In these hills there are also numerous subsidiary works, including deep wiring and abundant dug-outs, the whole supported by powerful artillery. Nevertheless, our lack of touch their objective after unprecedented opposition, but the enemy successfully counter-attacked in great strength before we could consolidate. However, the positions we retain give us an important salient which will facilitate our future task. Throughout our men fought with a dash and resourcefulness which is a sure earnest of ultimate victory.

ACTIVITY IN THE BALKANS.

London, April 28.
The British official report from Salonika says:—A strong attack on Thursday night on the Dobru-Vardar front penetrated our trenches. An immediate counter-attack drove out the enemy, who left many dead.

NO SEPARATE PEACE.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN DECLARATION.

New York, April 28.
Replying to a message from the leading American press urging that there should be no separate peace, M. Mikuloff has telegraphed that no Russian party had contemplated, nor could contemplate such an eventuality as a separate peace with a foreign aggressor.

ANARCHIST HARANGUES IN RUSSIA.

Petrograd, April 28.
The blue-jackets, soldiers and the great bulk of the public are tiring of the increasing anarchist open-air harangues by returned exiles whose journey to Petrograd has been facilitated by the German Government. It is not improbable that acts will soon succeed the complaints against them.

TURKS AND KURDS INTENSELY ACTIVE.

London, April 28.
A Russian official report transmitted by wireless says:—
In the direction of Erzindjan the Turks were intensely active, capturing a height south-eastward of Bana, and also, with the Kurds' support, a portion of the heights occupied by our advance posts.
A counter attack restored the position.

LAND CONCESSIONS FOR RUMANIAN SOLDIERS.

London, April 28.
The Times Correspondent at Jassy telegraphs that the Cabinet Council has decided, with the concurrence of the Liberals and Conservatives, to divide among peasants who participated in the war six million acres of land belonging to large land-owners. Large Crown and State lands will be similarly divided, and universal suffrage will be established.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

NO FRENCH DELEGATES.

Paris, April 28.
The French Socialist Party has refused to send delegates to the International Socialist Conference at Stockholm, owing to the presence of Austro-German Socialists, who have made Socialism the accomplice of an aggressive Government. Such a conference could, at most, encourage attempts to secure a separate peace.

SERIOUS STRIKES IN POLAND.

Zurich, April 28.
There have been serious strikes at Warsaw and Lodz. There were many arrests.

THE DOVER FIGHT.

ROYAL CONGRATULATIONS.

London, April 28.
The Press Bureau reports that His Majesty the King sent his congratulations to the Staff and the Broke on their Dover fight.

GERMAN SUBMARINE BOMBARDS AN ALGERIAN PORT.

London, April 28.
A Berlin official report states that a German submarine, supposedly "bombed" the harbour works at Courcy, in Algeria, an important port for long range enemy transport. A bridge was destroyed, and another was badly damaged.

BIG BATTLE IN PALESTINE PROCEEDING.

London, April 27.
A report by General Massey, before Gaza dated April 21st, states:—
The biggest battle in the history of Palestine is proceeding.

We gained the first line, but apparently there will be a period of trench warfare before we reach the recent trench system which has converted Gaza into a very strong fortress.

An early decision must not be expected, as the Turkish position comprises extensive and deep trenches, pits, and a precipitous ravine intersecting the plain and the range of hills.

Describing the fighting, General Massey mentions that the British are using eleven-inch guns and tanks. He refers to Scottish troops and Anzac.

FINANCIAL HELP FROM AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, April 28.
It is officially indicated that America will finance the Entente to the extent at least of eighty, and possibly a hundred, millions sterling monthly.
It is estimated that the monthly needs of Great Britain are forty-five, France twenty-two, Russia twenty, and Italy ten millions sterling.
A tentative programme provided that practically every dollar advanced will be spent in the United States on food, munitions, etc.

BRAZIL PROVIDES SHIPPING FACILITIES.

Rio de Janeiro, April 28.
Congress, which opens on May 3rd, will decide, that a state of war with Germany exists, the confiscation of interned ships, and the opening of all Brazilian ports to the Allies.

POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE FROM LIBERIA.

London, April 28.
It is most probable that Liberia will join the Allies in eliminating German trade and influence in West Africa and in finally suppressing the transmission of German wireless news there.

PORTUGUESE ACTIVITY.

London, April 28.
The new Portuguese Premier, Senhor Affonso Costa, states that a strong expedition will shortly disembark at Mozambique to co-operate in the complete defeat of the Germans in East Africa. The Premier also announced the arrival of Portuguese troops in France.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

London, April 28.
There is an increase in exports of £6,513,012 and a decrease in imports of £5,001,824 compared with March last year.

THE IMPENDING ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

London, April 28.
Reuter learns from an authoritative Italian source that the Anglo-French offensive has destroyed the Austro-German hopes of invading Italy. The enemy are now anxiously awaiting the Italian offensive, for which the most elaborate preparations have been made. Bad weather so far has delayed operations but it is certain that General Cadorna will choose the most favourable opportunity for a smashing blow which may decide the issues of the war in the Near East.

THE SUBMARINE WARFARE.

THE BRITISH PRESS AND THE ADMIRALTY.

London, April 27.
The Daily Chronicle regards the Admiralty's failure to deal with the submarine as most serious. It says older men at the Admiralty are still thinking of the naval problem in terms of the super-Dreadnoughts, with the result that the Navy is now, as for two years past, standing on the defensive. If the civilian population deserves our homage, it may not be amiss to mention another instance of the public's noble-mindedness. Just before an attack on the trenches by a section of the French military. The quiet courage displayed by them while exposed day and night to a hail of shells and all the horrors of a bombardment is an eloquent proof of the underlying French spirit. If the civilian population deserves our homage, it may not be amiss to mention another instance of the public's noble-mindedness. Just before an attack on the trenches by a section of the French military. The quiet courage displayed by them while exposed day and night to a hail of shells and all the horrors of a bombardment is an eloquent proof of the underlying French spirit. If the civilian population deserves our homage, it may not be amiss to mention another instance of the public's noble-mindedness. Just before an attack on the trenches by a section of the French military. The quiet courage displayed by them while exposed day and night to a hail of shells and all the horrors of a bombardment is an eloquent proof of the underlying French spirit.

(Continued on page 2.)

PAPUAN OIL SEARCH.

NEW MINISTER INTERESTED.

Melbourne, April 27.—For some years Dr. Wade and a party of experts employed by the Federal Government have been searching for oil in Papua, but it is not yet known whether or not the island contains the mineral in payable quantities. The new Minister (Mr. Glynn) has come faith in the undertaking. He said yesterday that he was doubtful whether the plant now being used by Dr. Wade is capable of meeting the requirements of the test. Experts had laid it down that no true test could be made until the plant had been sunk to a depth of 1,000ft. The bore at Papua was now down 1,000ft. and Dr. Wade was waiting for the sinking before taking any definite action in the matter.

THE SPIRIT OF FRANCE.

THE NOBLE-MINDEDNESS OF THE POLLS.

THE GREAT MOTTO—"DON'T WORRY."

An Englishman in France writes in the "Evening Standard":—

The British conception of our war aims in the present conflict is familiar at home, but what our French neighbour and Ally thinks is not so well known. A journey from London, across France to the Riviera and a six-weeks' residence in Marseilles have brought me in touch with the civilian population and men on leave just returned from the front. The impressions gathered in this way convinced me that making due allowance for the difference of temperament, the French and the soldiers of both countries are animated by the same spirit, the same will to carry the war through and to leave nothing undone to secure the result.

It must be remembered that the French soldier, unlike our British Tommy, is essentially a politician in civilian life, and does not easily give up his individuality when he dons his uniform. Every Frenchman, without exception, being liable to military service, it may be taken that what the soldier thinks reflects the general French opinion. For this reason it is interesting and instructive to meet the fighters who return on leave from the front and to hear what they have to say.

I was fortunate in the course of my journey to the south of France travelling from Havre to Paris, and Paris to Marseilles, to meet numerous permissionnaires—officers and men—from whom I gathered interesting information.

WAR-TIME PARIS.

A journey to the Riviera in war-time is quite a different matter to what it was before hostilities began; the formalities of passport and permit, etc., the uncertainty of the Southampton sailings for Havre all added to the discomfort of the journey.

Havre is a British military base, swarming with British troops, and the Paris train is full of "permissionnaires," whose spiny conversation and anecdotes make the journey to the French capital supportable.

Paris is reached at last! But it is no longer the Paris of former days; the traffic has dwindled down, and the modern Lutetia has been transformed into the fortress of the third military zone. However, the elegant Lutetian ladies, who still venture out on the boulevards—are anxious to show that the foe has not yet succeeded in shaking the French spirit; and manifest their sympathies by adopting fashions which recall the uniforms of the Allies.

The First Empire had its legendary grumblers; 1916 has its no less picturesque civilian grumblers. One must not overlook that essential feature of the Latin temperament, which enables the French civilian to put up with a vexation, provided he may first grumble to his heart's content; on the other hand, the French soldier rarely plays a double part: he fights gallantly at the front, and when he comes home for a short leave he cheers the despondent and converts the pessimists by his cheerfulness, his wit, and his infectious grin.

Conversations overheard between permissionnaires and civilians, by the way, and during a week's break in Paris all point to the same conclusion: the civilians harp on the everlasting topic—the length of the war, the pain, the loss of the present, the loss of the future, which in his mind settles every problem: "Wouss en fait pas?" (don't worry).

SOME GRIEVANCES.

The list of grievances is long.—The trading restrictions and consequent dearth of living, the curtailing of travelling facilities for which the Government gave a liberal share of abuse, and the gradual disappearance of those luxuries which are so dear to the French woman. But, having had his grumble, the civilian goes about his business, much as usual. The real sorrows of the war are borne bravely, and the soldier rarely plays a double part: he fights gallantly at the front, and when he comes home for a short leave he cheers the despondent and converts the pessimists by his cheerfulness, his wit, and his infectious grin.

THE FRUIT SEASON.

Bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy on hand. It may save a life. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

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THE NEW AND CERTAIN
CURE FOR CORNS.
WITHOUT PAIN OR INCONVENIENCE.

DIRECTIONS.

Apply over the Corn until a thick pellicle or skin is formed; and repeat the operation each morning after the bath. It is advisable before the first application, that the Corn be pared; or the foot bathed with soda and water.

Price 60 cents per bottle.

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ENGLISH FACTORY
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HONGKONG.

NATIONAL WAR MUSEUM.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE TOWER OF LONDON.

In an article which The Times published recently there was fore-shadowed a movement, which will undoubtedly be made in the near future, for the creation of a National Military Museum of the Great War.

It is obvious that such a museum will be needed, and that it must be a large one. Except rifles, bayonets, and certain things which are of historical interest, the things which the war has called into existence, nor of all the ingenious contrivances with which the lives of the enemy are made more, and of our own men less, of intense interest after the war, not only to the student, but to the general public, and while all belligerent nations will undoubtedly have collections there is every reason why our own should be the finest and most complete of all. The difficulty is to know where to put it. The collection of the Royal United Service Institution, excellent in its way, is a museum of personal relics, partly private property, and not a National Museum in the true sense. It is already crowded, and the only apparently possible extension would not be nearly large enough to house the collection which the present war will produce. There has been talk of erecting, either in Hyde Park or Westminster, a new building on purpose. But the cost of this would be very great, and the Treasury is likely to fight any of spending enough money to do the thing well. It would also have the serious disadvantage of separating the modern collection from the old and magnificent collection at the Tower of London, and thus producing an artificial break in continuity where no such break historically exists. From the point of view of material there is no difference between this war, and the previous ones, but merely development, and it is the interest of tracing this development, which makes it essential to keep together a collection which can be made practically complete from the time of Henry VI to the present day.

There seems no doubt that if room can be found in the precincts of the Tower of London, the Tower is the right place for housing the collection. It is true that Londoners do not visit the Tower as often as they might, but then it is the interest of tracing this development, which makes it essential to keep together a collection which can be made practically complete from the time of Henry VI to the present day.

Metropolis. Nevertheless, there are approximately a quarter of a million visitors annually to the Tower, which is an object of pilgrimage to the English-speaking world. Of these visitors, about half pay the extra fees charged for admission to the Armouries and Crown Jewels. On the day of the Gunpowder Plot, will sometimes be 8,000 to 10,000 visitors, with a queue outside the Tower a quarter of a mile long. These figures seem to dispose of any objection based on inaccessibility. Suitable buildings for the new collection already exist at the Tower. But such a scheme as is suggested above could hardly be carried into effect unless the War Office sees its way, after the war, to remove the garrison to other quarters more convenient for military purposes.

NORTH SEA TRAP.

DISCOVERY OF AN EXPLOSIVE "AEROPLANE IN DISTRESS."

An extraordinary incident, suggesting a new German sea trap of some sort, is reported by a Dutch steam trawler arriving at Ymuiden. In the North Sea between the Mias and Schouwen Bank lightships, the trawler saw, a considerable distance away, what it thought was a hydroplane, with a man in it, apparently floating helplessly. A boat was put off to the rescue, but the fishermen, on approaching the object, saw that it was only the model of a hydroplane. It was anchored, and seated in it was a dummy, dressed up as an airman. It was further noticed that attached to the machine was a great number of copper contact wires. The fishermen returned to the trawler. Shortly afterwards a German submarine, which they had already seen in the distance, having noticed their visit to the "hydroplane," fired at the latter, which at the fifth shot sank with a heavy explosion.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unusual looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

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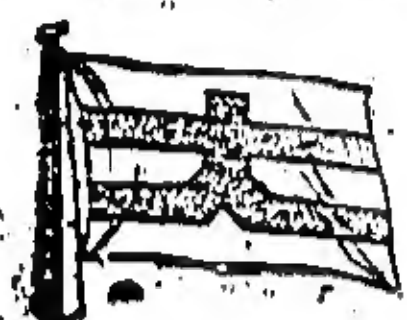
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(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"PANAMA MARU".....Friday, 11th May, at 3 p.m.

"MANILA MARU".....Wednesday, 23rd May, at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Amoy and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KALIO MARU".....Sunday, 6th May, at Noon.

"FOSHU MARU".....Thursday, 10th May, at 8 a.m.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE:—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE:—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE:—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	SUNNINO	May 1, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	May 3, at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	KUMOW	May 8, Daylight
HAIPHONG	KATONG	May 8, at 9 a.m.

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MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming" & "Teon" Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on "Taming" and "Teon".

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S.S. "Anhui," "Chonan," "Yingchow," "Shantung," "Sinkiang" and "Sunning" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Wootung.

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	WINGSANG	TUESDAY, May 1, Daylight
HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	TUESDAY, May 1, at 7 a.m.
KOBE & MOJI	YAMASAY	WEDNESDAY, May 3, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	LEISANG	FRIDAY, May 4, Daylight
SHANGHAI	CHOISANG	FRIDAY, May 4, Daylight
MANILA	LOONGSAY	SATURDAY, May 5, at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	CHIESHING	SUNDAY, May 6, Daylight

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Huihow when inducement offers.

BOERNE LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

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Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
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REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

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Hongkong, April 23, 1917.

[1717]

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STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 1st May at 12 Noon.
HAIPHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 4th May at 12 Noon.

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S.S. "MEIKAI MARU."

THE Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's S.S. "MEIKAI MARU" will be dispatched by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha from this Port for Japan, San Francisco, Panama and South American Ports, on TUESDAY, the 24th April at Noon.

For full particulars regarding Freight etc., apply to

T. DAIGO.

Agents, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Agents, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Hongkong, April 20, 1917. 1711

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FROM SEATTLE AND JAPAN PORTS.

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Goods not cleared by the 3rd May at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 3rd May at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents, Hongkong, April 27, 1917. 174

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SIBERIA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Sat., 12th May
TENYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Wed., 23rd May
NIPPON MARU	11,000-15 knots	Thurs., 11th June
SHINYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Tues., 19th June
PERSIA MARU	9,000-14 knots	Tues., 3rd July
KOREA MARU	18,000-18 knots	

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Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Sailing

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA AND YOKOHAMA	SAWA MARU, Capt. Hayashi, Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, 1st May at Noon.
	YOKOHAMA MARU, Capt. Terada, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 9th May at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	STANGO MARU, Capt. Soyeda, Tons 13,500	FRIDAY, 18th May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	KATORI MARU, Capt. Kon, Tons 21,000	SUNDAY, 20th April at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KOMO MARU, Capt. Inada, Tons 18,000	THURSDAY, 17th May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TENSHIN MARU, Capt. Taniguchi, Tons 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 16th May

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SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE

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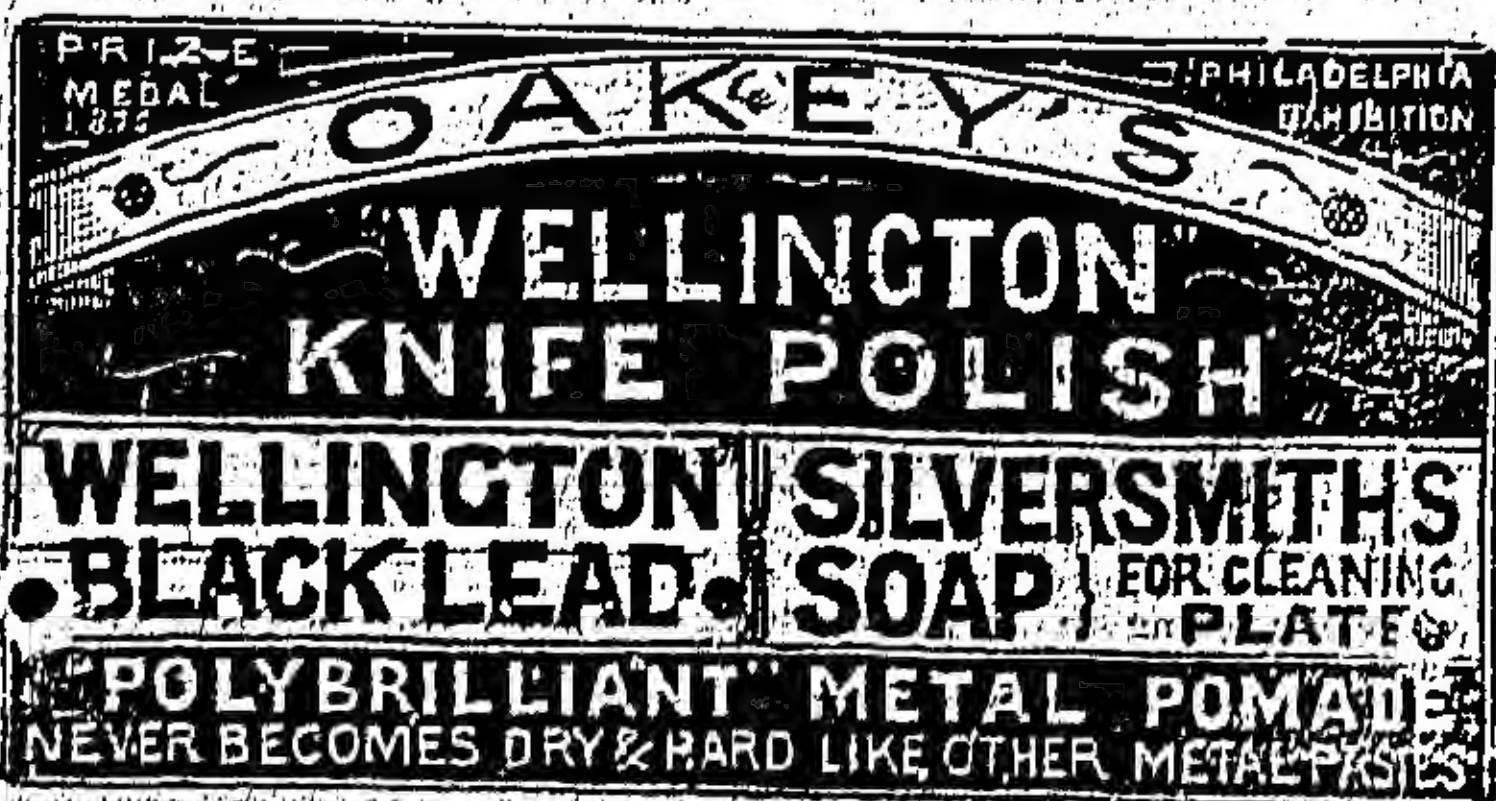
NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON

For dates of departure and further information apply to

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Telephone Nos. 293 & 292.



To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. J. & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUNDAS STREET, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

The property consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysipolis" 104 The Peak, situated near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,000 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

The lot is held for the unexpired term of a term of 10 years created herein by an instrument of Crown Lease dated the 21st day of April 1907.
The Annual Crown Rent is \$55.00.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Co., Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.
GEO. F. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1748

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship, "KATORI MARU," having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being loaded and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY'S GODOWNS at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, packed by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are loaded.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, Tuesday.
Goods not cleared by the 5th May, 1917, will be subject to rent.
Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representative at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1747

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (on account of the concerned),

SATURDAY,
the 5th May, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of the House Street,

A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK,
Consisting of:—
Fongee Silk, Holland, White Drill, Dress Materials, Alpaca, Blue and White Serge, Toilet Soap, Perfumery, Counterpanes, Towels, &c., &c., &c.

Sun Hats and a few Rain Coats.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1748

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions from The Hon. The Harbour Master to sell by Public Auction,

SATURDAY,
the 5th May, 1917, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of the House Street,

Two Cans of "ELECTRIC DETONATORS."
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1748

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